WASHINGTON.

Boutwell would have been obliged to vote for the \$400,000,000 to maintain consistency with his action while Secretary of the Treasury. The democrats

voting were about equally divided, eight voting for the increase and six against it. Of the liberal

republicans Fenton and Schurz voted against and

Tipton for inflation. Senator Sprague was

present would have been eight against and two in

favor of expansion. The cry of the West and

outhern and Western Senators-Ohio alone ex-

cepted-both Sherman and Thurman being against

inflation, as well as the Senators from Texas,

Hamilton and Planagan, though the latter was

paired. An analysis of the vote of the House and

the Senate now makes it absolutely certain that

free banking will be agreed upon as the next best

The Inflationists Disappointed in Their

So-Called Victory-The Secretary of the

Treasury Will Not Issue the Remaining!

\$18,000,000 of the Reserve-His Policy

The impression has gone abroad that the action of the Senate and the House implies that the

Secretary of the Treasury will put out the re-

mainder of the legal tenders, amounting

measure for securing "more money."

Supported by the President.

ath for more money is seen in the votes of the

\$400,000,000 amendment. The

New England Senator who voted

Middle States Senators, with all

The Senate Pass the Four Hundred Million Provision.

FURTHER INFLATION PROPOSED.

Expansion of the National Bank Circulation.

FREE BANKING TO BE LEGALIZED.

A Small Majority for the Transportation Bill in the House.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detri-

The Senate Vote for the \$400,000,000 Limit-A Small Majority-Attempt to

\$18,000,000. There is the highest authority for the statement that if the bill were a law to-day not one dollar of the \$18,000,000 would be put in circu-WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874. lation. What the Secretary of the Treasury will do is to transfer the remainder of the legal ten ders to his currency balance and report daily the Inflate the National Bank Circulation outstanding legal tenders at \$400,000,000. to the Same Extent-Free Banking. Secretary Richardson is pledged to a policy from which he will not depart, and in this In the Senate this has been what might be called a calendar day for political economists. The great question, whether we shall have "more money," he is unequivocally sustained by the President. That policy is to always have a large reserve on as Senator Chandier stigmatized it, and which is one of moment to the whole country, and it stuhand to be ready for any emergency. When the minimum of \$356,000,000 was recognized the lous, as well as ominous future, was finally freasury Department always had a currency balettled and put at rest for the present, so far as ance of \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000, and this with conjectures and calculations, as well as hopes and the full knowledge that if absolutely necessary fears, have been concerned. The Senate raised reserve of \$44,000,000 could be drawn upon. its voice in response to the call of the House, and passed an amendment offered by Mr. Wright, of Now that the maximum limit is nearly reached, and no reserve beyond it for an emergency, Seclows, in favor of fixing \$400,000,000 as the maxretary Richardson says that the honor and the tuum amount of United States notes. As precredit of the government both require that the dicted in these despatches this measure passed currency balance shall always be so large that the necessity for selling gold to a small majority of five, the vote being 26 nays to 31 year, quite a full Senate being present. get currency with which to pay the current were tweive Senators paired and three indebtedness of the government may never arise absent. Every move in Senatorial tactics t will be remembered that in September last, was resorted to without proceeding to the abomwhen the panic began, the Treasury Department shie and cowardly method of fillbustering, in order had accumulated a balance of over \$13,000,000. to reduce the impending victory which the inflawhich was speedily paid out, and since then sts or "more money" men were about to gain, \$26,000,000 of the reserve have also been paid out. and of which they manifested their positive assur-The basis of business operations, as anticipated in ance by a kind of indifference to the current Senathe financial departure of the government for the torial proceedings. They left all the talking to the remainder of the year, is such as to preclude the resumptionists or "hard cash" men, and seemed hope of accumulating a currency balance out of the \$26,000,000 of greenbacks already in circulation, but to be only biding their time for a vote, which they had "figured down to a fine point" from early in it may be depended upon that the balance of the day's session. Preparatory to the resumption \$18,000,000, not in circulation, will not be drawn of the unfinished speech of yesterday by Senator upon, unless a reason as potent as the one which Scott, a plain and direct charge of criminality on caused the Secretary to draw upon the reserve the part of the Senate in keeping up so much last fall shall again present itself. The fact of speech making, was renewed by Senator Ham-lin in some homely and telling remarks. He transferring the \$18,000,000 to the currency balance will apparently put it in circulation while it acinsinuated that the time was not far distant tually remains in the vaults of the Sub-Treasury when the limit to debate in the Senate would have in New York, where it is to be kept. Limiting the to be restricted by parliamentary regulation; and legal tender circulation to \$400,000,000, over which Senator Sherman added somewhat significantly there has been so much exultation to-night, has that the Senate had that power now and could use led three-fourths of the members of the House and Senate who voted for it to believe that bonds are to be bought and the whole resolution of Senator Sherman, which was laid over since last night, providing for the taking of a amount of legal tenders put on the market. vote on the question at three o'clock to-day, de-bate being limited to ten minute speeches on each When the contrary is known an effort will be made to fix the amount of the currency reserve in exent, was withdrawn without being put cess of which it shall not be lawful for the Secrebefore the Senate, as it was agreed by unanimous tary to hold. On that point it is thought there consent that the voting on the pending amendmay be a reaction. Bonds are yet to be purchased for the sinking lund out of the gold balance or taxation increased, to take effect within this fiscal ate showing a reluctance to being restrained by any expressed limitation in deciding when a vote year, sufficient to cancel the obligation of the law. should be taken. This was agreed upon as It is evident from what has transpired to-night the sense of the Senate, and Senator that the inflationists have not gained the victory ott proceeded with his speech in favor of contraction. He was followed by Senator Hamil-Pussage of the Transportation Bill in ton, of Maryland, who briefly spoke in positive rms against any increase in the paper currency of the country, which he stigmatized as calculated to injure every interest of the people at home and abroad. Notwithstanding Senator Hamlin's unreserved deprecation of more speeches, Senator Morrill, of Vermont, insisted upon having a parting shot at those who were in favor of an increased stion, and he bore down heavily upon them, predicting general disaster as a result of their course. The hour of four o'clock, at which the wote was to be taken, not having arrived by three

quarters of an hour, and no other unlimited

on the amendment at once, and he proceeded to

favor of fixing the currency at \$356,000,900.

He argued at some length, and the Sen-

interested in the close of the subject. Among those

who, having been absent, were present to vote,

were Senators Boutwell and Sprague. The Secre-

tary of the Treasury and the Speaker of the House.

as well as several members of the House who have

favored the \$400,000,000 limit, were present, and

manifested great interest in the proceedings as

the time for a vote approached. Upon the amend-

ment offered by Senator Schurz, fixing the limit at

United States notes, the vote was prompt and de-

cisive, a favorable result having been acknowl-

Conking, to be hopeless. It was defeated by a vote of 40 nays to 18 yeas. After this considerable

debate occurred, in which Senators Sherman,

Conking, Thurman and Morrill (of Maine) partici-

pated, upon a question as to the use of the words, "fixing the maximum amount at which it shall be limited," which they desired

Wright's amendment, which were, "the amount

aroused considerable alarm, when Senators Conk-

ling and Sherman strongly protested against the

adoption as being insidious and designedly se-

lected for that reason. After considerable colloony

upon an amendment which Senator Morrill, of Ver-

mont, introduced, to the effect that the words, "maximum amount at which the United States ont introduced to the effect that the words

legal tender circulation should be limited," should

take the place of "for circulation," the latter clause

as to circulation was conceded, with the adoption

of the word "maximum;" out on the question of

using the word "limited," varying opinions being

held as to it, it was firmly objected to, and Senator

Wright insisted upon a square vote on his amendment, without the words "for cir-culation," which read, "The maximum

amount of United States notes is hereby

fixed at \$400,000,000." Upon its adoption Senator

Merrimon offered a substitute for the balance

of the bill, providing for an increase of

Senator Logan offered an amendment providing

for free banking. There is some doubt entertained

as to the success of the free banking measure, and

in the event of its failure the majority will fall

back on the amendment of Senator Merrimon,

will, with the increase assured by the passage of the Four Hundred Million oill, make the national

bank circulation also \$400,000,000, thus making

the aggregate currency volume \$800,000,000.

Senators being wearted and anxious to get home,

Senstor Buckingham introduced a substitute for the balance of the bill, but in the confusion instant

upon the motion to adjourn nothing could be

learned of its scope. As the Senate was virtually

adjourned, most of the Senators having left their

seats before the motion was put, which was finally

The death of Senator Sumner and the vacance

in the Louisiana delegation make the number of

Senators seventy-two. Of these Messrs. Alcorn,

pairing, and Messrs, Dennis, Flanagan, Jones, Kel-

ly, scott and Wright were paired with Messrs.

and Edmunds. Had Alcorn and Gilbert been

present they would have voted for inflation, and

tton, Browniow, Dorsey, Clayton, Cameron

heard, the body separated.

before adjournment, at six P. M., the

of United States notes for circulation."

before the test by Senators Thurman and

thes being offered, Senator Howe said he

gradually growing more full and

uld take up his ten minutes allowance of time

the House by a Small Majority. The House, by a very decided vote, shelved the Appropriation bill to-day and took up the bill reorted from the Banking and Currency Committee, No. 1,572, the main feature of which is free banking. The Chairman, Mr. Maynard, led off in an exhaustive speech in favor of the bill, followed by Judge Durham, another member of the ommittee. Mr. Mitchell was next recognized, and has the floor when the debate is renewed. All the members of the Banking Committee will make long eeches, and, in addition, Messrs. Orth, Burchard, Platt of Virginia, Mellish, Colton, Scudder of New Jersey, Bright, Townsend, Monroe, Coburn, Wilson of Indiana, Pields, Negley and Buckner are enrolled to make speeches. How many more will o'clock P. M. speak at length. The gist of his argument was in say: but many days hence the "Last of the Narragansetts" may ask the House to come to a vote on the bill, the \$400,000,000 clause of which is obsolete by the action of the House on Monday. The Transvote-121 in the affirmative, 116 in the negative, 53 absent. At one time it was thought the bill would be defeated, and so it would had the democratic members voted solidly. Strange to say, the majority of five for the bill was made up democrats-Messrs. Luttreil, of Califor nia; Kendail, of Nevada; Holman and Wolfe, Indiana, and Robbins, of North olina - while nearly fifty republicans and Induential members of the House voted with the democrats against its passage. It was remarked to-night by a prominent democratic Senator that of railroad managers would be at hand; for, in place of having to manage so many Representabuy up five, a majority of the board provided by the bill, to regulate rates of freight and fare, When reminded that the passage of the bill in the House rested with a quintet of his democratic allies, he said, "Don't talk to me about the democratic party or democratic principles. They belong to the period of the world when paper money was not known and all the carrying trade was confined to the Ark. The vote of democratic Congressmen to upset State rights is quite as consistent as the rote of democratic Senators for an increase of irredeemable paper money." These remarks very fairly represent the condition of matters in both where party lines are no longer recogmized, and where democrats vote to carry republican measures and republicans vote to sustain democratic principles.

The possibility of a new issue of inconnertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame. - CHARLES SUMNER.

The Report of the Committee on Trans-Russia May Supersede the West in Growing and Shipping Wheat and Corn and Undersell Our Own Farmers Here.

Senator Windom, who is chairman of the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, reports that the result of the extensive investigation of his committee looking to cheap transportation will soon be ready to be submitted to the Senate. A large part of the report is in the hands of the printer, and quite as large an appendix of the information compiled is in manuscript. The report will be very interesting, as it is most exhaustive, very full of statistics on the subject of transportation, and will comprehend valuable facts gleaned from all parts of Europe and the world. No conclusion can be said to have been arrived at in the committee. As the question of what recommendation they will make has not been discussed it is not, therefore, known at this time what their final decision will be. But it may done, and by unanimous consent, no voice being be said with every confidence that the most proper and feasible plan which suggests itself will be one which will be accompanied with what is regarded by the friends of the measure with a profitable outlay of money on the part of the government. Some very astonishing facts have been developed in the course of the investigations, and efforts made for the fullest information on the part of the committee. For instance, the cultivation of wheat has been so much improved in Russia and so much at-

tention has been given of late to its cheaper pro-

duction that, though it may seem exaggerative to say it, the day is possibly not far distant when, with the cheapness of labor in Russia since the abolition of seridom and the loosening of a large element of labor which is remitted to the pursuit of optional employment, Russian wheat and corn be brought there from our own interior and re mote agricultural sections. While it is true that said that the foreign article can be laid down here some seven or eight cents cheaper than the present average ruling market price in Boston. The custom of handling it heretofore in vogue in Russia is also to be very much cheapened by the aid of American skill and invention. The sacks, which have been brought into the places of shipping in carts, carried up into the second and third stories of houses and again handled in like manner. Recently arrangements have been enof grain elevators now in use in this country. With their fine rivers and the facilities of improved navigation the Russians can ship their wheat down to the seaboard, where the most important item of expense in the way of transportation will be the cost of ocean carrying or freight-This, as well as other very striking informahas been collected by the committee. There is no doubt, it may be said in conclusion, that the granger influence will be very well satisfied at the conclusions reached. The committee have most patiently and earnestly given their attention to the exhaustion of the sul ject, but it is unquestionably a fact that there will be very strong opposition to the general programme to be offered by them. The railroad monopolies will undoubtedly be averse to the recommendation of the committee in favor of cheap transportation, upon the basis of what will aid the

Consolidation of New York Collection Districts.

The President to-day issued an order uniting into one district the Eighth and Ninth Collection districts of the State of New York, the consolidated districts to be known and designated as the Fourth Collection district. It is also ordered by the Collector of said district. The Brunotute Indian Treaty.

The House to-day approved the Brunotute Indian Treaty. It will pass the Senate also. This

treaty opens to settlement 4,000,000 acres of rich mining country in Southwestern Colorado.

Permission Granted Congressmen to Send

Their Autographs on Printed Matter Through the Mails. Congressmen are jubilant over permission given

them by the Postmaster General to place their autograph signature on printed books, namphlets. documents, &c., as in the good old days of frank ing, although they will have to pay the postage on printed matter. Citizens generally caunot, even with their initials, on printed matter; but Congressmen and other officials can certify that "this package contains nothing but printed matter," and affix their cherished autographic signatures. In this way constituents will know who send their remembrances from the capital, and His Satanic Majesty is flagellated around the postal

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day :- Henry P. Rolfe, to be United Moses Hallett, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the 'rerritory of Colorado, and William A. Saylor, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second district of Texas.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.-CHARLES SUMNER.

THE INFLATION INSANITY.

Passage by the Senate of the Provision Expanding the Greenback Currency to \$400,000,000-Proposal to Inflate the National Bank Circulation to the Same Amount and to Establish Free Bank-WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, and amended it so as to provide that after three o'clock to-day debate should be limited to ten minute speeches on each amendment, and that it should be in order to move a recess from five to half-past seven

tion of the resolution.

Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., hoped it would pass. He said he was tired of having the Senate sit day after day for the purpose of allowing a few Senators to address empty seats on the financial question. Other subjects must be discussed this session, and if the Senate wasted time on this there would be no time for debate on other measures. The Western members seemed to think that this financial question was one of special interest to them. He desired to say to them that it was of no more interest to the West than to the East. As there was objection to the resolution of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), he (Mr. Hamlin) proposed that a general agreement be made new to commence voting at three o'clock to-day, and after that hour speeches on each amendment be con-fined to ten minutes on the part of each Senator. After some further discussion Mr. Hamlin modified his proposition so as to provide that voting should and, as modified, it was agreed to.

WHAT KIND OF CURRENCY? Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., being entitled to the floor, said when the Senate adjourned yesterday he was speaking of the character of the currency the government should furnish the people. There were now five sorts of currency-first, the Treasury certificates for gold deposits; second, the gold notes, issued by three banks in California; third, the national bank notes; fourth, the legal tenders, and, fifth, the fractional currency. He would be glad to see notes issued by the government to take the place of all these. He argued that one of the most objectionable features of the national banking system was that of the government paytional bank securities held by it. He referred to the reissue of a portion of the \$44,000,000 reserve, and said if there was blame Congress was entitled to its share, as it did not expressly prohibit the Sec. retary from reissuing that fund. The bill as it came from the committee did not command his entire approval, but he was disposed to adopt it. He would be governed by circumstances as to whether he would offer any amendments. On some of the provisions of the bill he was paired with his coleague (Mr. Cameron), who was detained from the Senate by the death of a member of his family; but on other provisions which they both agreed to he would vote.

DEFECTS OF THE BILL. Mr. FENTON, (lio.) of N. Y., said his views on the great financial problem were well known, and he did not propose to reiterate them now. The people expected of Congress a decision in order that they might know where they stood. He despaired of getting what he thought measure, though it was not surprising that there were conflicting opinions on this question among men representing various interests. After all this diversity of opinion there was a common interest, and he deprecated any attempt at sectional feeling on the bill. There were no corporations of capital in New York or Massachusetts antagonistic the growth of Illinois or Georgia. He would gladly support any measure which promised a return to specie payment, but he did not see anything in this bill which tended to that end. When a correct principle should be adopted on the currency question the trouble would settle itself in with the industries and trade country. He favored the free section in the bill, but did not. of the country. He lavored the free banking section in the bill, but did not, concur in the details of free banking, and an arbitrary limitation of it seemed paradoxical

But let it be entirely free; take it out or an pos-of the government to fix the amount of circula-tion, and leave that where it should be left, to be regulated by the wants of the people. The pro-vision for free banking in this bill had none of the redemption principles so essential for safety and success. He announced that he would vote against

success. He announced that he would vote against the bill.

RESUMPTION NOW PRACTICABLE.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., argued in favor of specie resumption, and said it was an absurdity to say this country was too poor to undertake the resumption of specie payments now. He spoke of the provisions of the bill, and said he favored the retirement of the legal tenders dollar for dollar as national bank notes should be issued.

M. Logan said this bill had been reported here by the Finance Committee, and he had not heard a single member of the committee speak in favor of it except the Chairman, and he (Mr. Logan) believed he was rather doubtful. The committee asked the Senate to vote for the bill when all its members were against it.

The hour offour o'clock having arrived, the Chair announced the ten minutes rule would be enforced in accordance with the agreement entered into this morning.

Mr. Howr, (rep.) of Wis., said he would vote

into this morning.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., said he would vote against reducing the circulation of legal tenders and was also opposed to their increase. He would, therefore, support the bill of the committee, believing it best to leave the circulation as it is at

mg it best to leave the circulation as it is at present.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, said, although the bill of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Schurz) should be adopted here, it would not pass the other house after the vote of Monday in that body.

Mr. Ferry, (rep.) of Conn., said that under no circumstances would be vote for an expansion of the currency. He believed the legally authorized issue of greenbacks was \$336,600,000, and would, therefore, support the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Schurz). There was no necessity for the government to issue an increase of irredeemable paper currency. Such action would be to dishonor the country at home and abroad.

REJECTION OF MR. SCHURZ'S AMENDMENT. REJECTION OF MR. SCHURZ'S AMENDMENT.
The question being on the amendment of Mr.
Schurz to strike out "eighty-two" and insert
"fity-six," so that the maximum limit of United
States notes should be \$356,000,000 instead of
\$382.060,000, as reported by the committee, it was
lost by 18 yeas to 40 nays, as follows:—

Yass—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Chandler, Conklin, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Freinighuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of Texas, Hamilton Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz and Stewart—18.

NAVS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Carpenter, Conover, Cooper, Davis, Ferry of Michigan, Goldhwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnson, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Michell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Scott, Sierman, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Ihurman, Fiptor, West and Windom—40.

Messrs, Flanagan, Jones, Kelly, Stockton and Edmunds, who would have voted for the amend-ment, were paired with Messrs, Brownlow, Dorsey, Clayton, Dennis and Wright, who would have

voted against it.

THE FOUR HUNDERD MILLION DOLLARS LIMIT
Mr. WHIGHT, (rep.) of lows, moved to strike out
the whole of the first section of the oill after the enacting clause, and insert that the amount of United
States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at \$400,-

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend the

Mr. Morrill., (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend the substitute by inserting after the word "dollars" as follows:—"At which amount it shall remain, until reduced as hereinafter provided."

Mr. Wright opposed the amendment, and said it could be adopted afterwards. He thought the fourth section of the bill was the same as the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill).

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., said if the amendment of the gentleman from lowa (Mr. Wright) should prevail now it would be only logical for the majority voting for it to vote down the fourth section of the bill, which provided for the reduction of legal tenders down to the sum of \$300,000,000. The time to resist the amendment of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) would prevail.

Mr. Sherman said if it was the intention of the Senate to declare that as the maximum limit of the greenback circulation alarm would be created throughout the country. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Wright.

Mr. Conkling said he knew nothing to equal this proposed action since he had been in the Senate, except once, and that was the refusal to insert the provision forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the \$44,000,000 reserve, because some Senators thought it was not necessary to do so. He hoped the Senate would not be hoodwinked now, so as not to see the designed difference between the words maximum amount and circulation. Did any man suppose it was a mere matter of style which led the Senator from lowa (Mr. Wright) to use this language? It meant to jump over everything known as legal tender reserve, and if the amendment should be adopted the reserves could be assend in addition to the \$400,000,000.

\$460,000,000.

Mr. Wright denied that such was his intention, but he preferred the amendment as he had Mr. CONKLING said the Senator from Iowa Mr. CONKLING Said the Senator from Iowa would not waste time over words if they did not mean something, as the gentlemen went for things not for words. He (Mr. Conkling) hoped the amendment of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morral) would be adopted. Some one had said that amendment could be adopted afterwards. It could not under the rules, and it must be adopted now or never. He hoped the Senate would have the courage to stand up and say what it meant. Hew to the line, no matter which way the chips might fiv.

Mr. WRIGHT said the rules would not prevent the

Morrill.

Mr. Sherman said if the Senate should adopt the

Mr. Sherman said if the Senate should adopt the words "for circulation" as the gentleman proposed, it could not afterwards strike them out.

Mr. Morton (rep.) denied that the amendment of Mr. Wright had any deep and hidden meaning.

Mr. Morkill. said he did not other his amendment for the purpose of entangling the bill. He desired to improve it.

The question being on Mr. Morrill's amendment, it was disagreed to—yeas 26, hays 31, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conking, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecteut, Freinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamilt, Howe, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman and Wadleigh—26.

Maine, and Stevenson, Stewart, Indiana, Carpenter, Sherman, Stevenson, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Nays-Messra, Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Har Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Fease, Frait, Islambey, Michigan, Gobertson Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West and Windom—31.

Mr. Shrriman moved to strike out the words
"for circulation" in Mr. Wright's amendment and
masert before the word "amount" the word "maximum," so that it would read "maximum amount
of United States notes is hereby fixed at
**ano one one." Mr. WRIGHT modified his amendment to read in

Mr. SCHURZ, (lib.) of Mo., moved to strike out the "amount" and insert "limit."
WRIGHT said he saw no difference between

an: water said he saw no difference between the words amount and limit.

Mr. CONKLING inquired why the gentleman insisted on the word "amount" if he thought it meant the same as "limit."

The amendment to insert the word "dimit" was lost without a division.

Mr. Wright's amendment, as modified by him, was then adopted—yeas 31 to 26 nays—as follows:—

lows:—
YEAS-Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalis, Johnson, Lewis, Logan, Mcreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt. Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Spragae, Tintou, West and Windom-31.
Avs.—Messrs Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chanday, Coopper, Uragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut. Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamilton, Howe, Morrill of Manne, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman and Wadleigin—23.

FURTUER INFLATION.

Mr. MERRIMON, (dem.) of N. C., moved as a substitute for the whole bill the following:— SECTION 1.—That the maximum limit of the United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at \$400,000,000

SECTION 1.—1184 the STATE STATE SECTION 1.—1184 the STATE ST

act to provide for the redomption of the three per centionates and for an increase of national bank notes," approved July 12 1870.

Mr. Logan moved as an appendment to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon the following:—

That so much of the twenty-seventh section of the National Currency act and of the several acts supplementary thereto, and such of the provisions of the act to provide to the redemption of the three per centum temporary make loves, approved July 12, 186, increase of national Currency act and to the provisions of the act to provide to the redemption of the three per centum temporary and toles, approved July 12, 186, increase of a solid property of the control of the provisions of the act to provide to the redemption of the three per centum temporary may other act or acts of congress similar or as may be construed to limit, or restrict the entire amount of motes for circulation, to be issued under the said National Currency act and the same are hereby repeated, and that hereafter all associations organized or that may be organized for the carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of said act shall be free to establish and organize national banks with circulation at any place within the several states and Territories of the United States upon the terms and conditions and subject to all the limitations and restrictions now provided by law, except the limitation upon the entire amount of circulation, which is hereby repealed; that each national banking association low organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by its wone-half part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes on government deposits, and that bereafter only one-half of the reserve now prescribed by law one-half part of the coin received by its as interest on bonds of the United States to an association in clies of redemption, and upon which balances no interest basing or for the currency; to appreciate n

paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame, -CHARLES SUMNER.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The Bill Establishing a Roard of Railroad Commissioners Passed by the House-Provisions of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874. After disposing of miscellaneous matters the House proceeded to vote on the bill to regulate the commerce by railroad among the several States, and the bill was passed by yeas 121, nays

The bill, as passed, is, with but slight modifications, the same as reported by Mr. McCRARY, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the 19th of January. It enacts that all ratiroad lines carrying freight and passengers between different States, whether owned by one or by various corporations, shall be regarded as employed in commerce among the several States, and shall be liable for any violation of the act. They are forbidden to charge more than fair and reasonable rate for the trans-portation of freight or passengers, such rate to be ascertained and fixed by a board of railroad commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be residents of each of the nine judicial interested persons, and not to have any interest in the stock, bonds or property of any railroad or any transportation company. This board of railany transportation company. This board of railroad commissioners is to institute a thorough investigation and inquiry into the rates and toil and
compensation charged for transporting freights
and passengers over each of such lines of railroad,
and into the reasonableness thereof; and is, as
soon as practicable after such investigation and inquiry, to prepare for the owners
and operators of such lines a separate
schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges
for the transportation of passengers and freight
and cars on or over said lines respectively. The
schedule is to be duly authenticated by the Board
of Commissioners and to be printed and kept
posted up in each of the offices and depots of such
railroad company, corporation or persons. They railroad company, corporation or persons. They may from time to time and so often as circumstances may require change and revise schedules, and shall give notice of such changes or revisions

in the same manner.

The vote was a close one and was attended with a good deal of excitement. The announcement of the result was hailed with some enthusiasm by the friends of the measure.

The following is the vote in detail:—

friends of the measure.

The following is the vote in detail:

The following is the vote in detail:

Yras-Messya Averill, Barrere, Earry, Begole, Bundy, Burchard, Burrows, Butler, of Massachusetts; Cain, Cannon, Casaon, Clark, of New Jersey; Clayton, Clements, Gobb, of Kansas; Cobusn, Conger, Conway, Colton, Crounse, Orntchfield, Curtis; Danford, Darrall, Dawes, Donnan, Dunnell, Kiliott, Fleid, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Guntkel, Hogans, Haie, of Maine; Hvens, Hawiey, of Illinois; Hays, Hazelton, of Wisconsin: Hazelton, of New Jersey; G. F. Hoar, Huribut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kendall, Lamport, Lawrence, Lewis, Louchbridge, Lowe, Lattrell, Lynch, Martin, McCary, McDill, of Wisconsin: McDill, of lowa: MacDougall, McKee, McNulta, Monroe, Nunn, Orr, Orth, Packard, Page, Parker, of Missouri; Pelham, Phillips, Poland, Pratt, Furman, Ralmey, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, G. H. Roberts, Robinson, of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Saylor, of Indiana; Sconied, Semson, Standard, Charles, C

paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SCHNER.

THE "MYSTERIOUS MAN."

Sanborn's Doings in Massachusetts-Testimony of Collector Simmons, of Boston, Formerly Internal Revenue Supervisor-The Instructions of the Treasury Department. Washington, March 26, 1874.

The Committee of Ways and Means gave another hearing to-day in the Sanborn matter. Sanborn's counsel, Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, came before the committee and stated that, after full consultation, it was agreed that his client (Mr. Sanborn) would present himself before the committee toject himself to the examination of the committee. That arrangement being satisfactory the committee proceeded to hear the statement of William A. Simmons, Collector of Boston, and late Internal Revenue Supervisor for all New England. He appeared as a witness on behalf of Sanborn. He related his connection with the latter, and stated that when Sanborn first came into his office in Boston and told him of his contract and of his revenue officers he (Simmons) declined to act on that statement, and immediately went to see Mr. Richardson, then Assistant Secretary of the Mr. Richardson, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and who was then in Boston, and that

VEREAL ENTRUCTIONS PROM MR. RICHARDSON to assist Sanborn. He subsequently got a letter from Secretary Boutwell, and still later from Secretary Richardson to the same effect. Under these instructions as had detailed a revenue detective (Horton) to aid Sanborn, and Horton had continued to do so while he (simmons) remained in the internal Revenue Department. Upon being pressed by members of the committee as to his views of the propriety of turning over a salaried officer of the government to the employment of a private individual, he said that his rule was always to obey his superior officers. To the question as to sanborn's peculiar qualifications or the business of collecting derelict taxes, he replied that Sanborn was known in Massachusetts as VERBAL INSTRUCTIONS PROM MR. RICHARDSON

Sanborn's peculiar qualifications or the business of collecting dereilet taxes, he replied that Sanborn was known in Massachusetts as:

"THE MYSTERIOUS MAR;"
that he was acquainted with every member of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire, and toat he "managed" the business of the railroads—particularly the Eastern Railroad—in those Legislatures, as a member of the "Third Estate." In answer to a question by Mr. Wood, he stated that he had had no conversation with any member of Congress in regard to the Sanborn contracts. As to the policy of a law under which such a contract could be made, he declined to give an opinion lest he might be supposed to be casting a reflection on the members of Congress who voted for it; but he expressed his decided conviction that ninety per cent of the \$50,000 collected in New England under the Sanborn contract would never have been collected through the regular channels. In reference to the tax collected from Mr. Williams, of Hartiord, on the essence of Jamales ginger, he said he had consulted the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as to the liability of that preparation to the tax on proprietary medicines, and had been instructed by letter, which he read to the committee, that it was hable to the cax. He admitted, however, that his inquiry did not refer specially to the back tax nor to Sanborn's connection with the matter. As to the income tax unpaid by persons who had received

CREDIT MOBILIER DIVIDENDS,
he stated that his attention had not been called to the matter until after sanborn had included these taxes among those which he proposed to recover.—

F. M. Green and O. F. Presbrey, the agents of recover.—
F. M. Green and O. F. Presbrey, the agents of recover.—
F. M. Green and O. F. Presbrey, the agents of the matters of record in any of the internal revenue offices, and denied that they had ever represented themselves as agents of the Treasury begartment. They admitted, however, that they had never announced themselves as the agents of Sanborn, but has lef

inferences from the secret service credentials which they presented.

The committee was in session from ten o'clock till hall-past four. They will meet to-morrow to

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible

paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Further Investigation of the Improvement of Government Property-An Imperceptible Flagging that Cost \$10,000. WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874.

The entire morning session of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee was consumed to-day in the examination of Colonel Theodore

of not less than six per centum per annum in legal tender notes and the accrued interest in coin.

Pending discussion the Senate at six o'clock testified at great length concerning the estimates and measurements made by him of work done by the Board of Public Works around the government reservations and government property upon which measurements the bilis presented by the District authorities against the United States have been based. He was subjected to a protracted and severe cross-examination by Judge the committee, and by the counsel for the memorialists, but nothing was elicited tending to show that he had made any other mistakes or errors than those which he himseli had described. He stated that allowing for all the mistakes to which he had adverted the total amount reported by him as due the Board by the federal government was largely inside of the figures actually warranted by the amount of work done. Colone! Samo was notified by the committee that detailed testimony would be required from him in reterence to each particular class of work estimated or measured by him.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF IMPERCEPTIBLE PLAGGING.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF IMPERCEPTIBLE PLAGGING.

During the cross-examination of the witness Judge Wilson asked him if he was willing to stake his reputation as a civil engineer on his measurement of the work charged for around government reservation No. 17, in Washington city. Samo replied that he would, and, in response to further questions, stated that \$10,000 worth of flagging had been laid there. Mr. Wilson remarked to the committee that, so far as he could judge from a personal observation, no work whatever of this nature had been done there.

THE APTERNOON SESSION

from a personal observation, no work whatever of this nature had been done there.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION
of the committee was largely devoted to the reading by Mr. Stanton, counsel for the Board of Public Works, of a written answer to all the several allegations of the memorialists against the Board. The reply was very full, and, white admitting sundry allegations relative to the acts of the Board, was positive and distinct in demial of any and all of the franchister and criminal acts alleged in the charges. Mr. Riley, of the firm of kiley & Clark, contractors for falling, testified at length relative to work done by himself and partner in the northwestern section of the city in filling with eartna number of vacant lots owned by private parties, which, by reason of stagnant deposits on their surface, had been declared to be in a state of nuisance by the Board of Health, and which, by legislative act, the Board of Public Works are required in all cases to abate when brought to their notice. The question arose during the examination of this witness as to what account had been charged with the cost of this class of work, the same having been charged to the improvement of Rhode Island avenue, on the books of the Board. Governor Shepherd stated that the distribution was a matter decided by the Chief Engineer, Mr. Cluss, and that that officer would be present tomorrow, and would expain to the committee the reason of the cost in the bill being so charged. The amount of the bill was \$1,150 25.

The counsel for the memorialists passed considerable time in criticism of alleged anachronisms in the dates of awards and executions of sundry contracts.

The possibility of a new issue of inconvertible paper I regard with amazement and anxiety, and, in my judgment, such an issue would be a detriment and a shame.—CHARLES SUMNER.

"THE BEDOUINS OF THE STREET."

Opening of the Newsboys' New Home-An Entertainment by the Children's Aid Society-Speeches by William A. Booth, C. L. Brace, J. E. Williams, Dr. Potter, W. C. Bryant, Dr. Hitchcock and George W. Cartis.

The twentieth anniversary of the Newsboys? Lodging House was celebrated last evening, on the occasion of the opening of the new building just erected at the corner of New Chambers and liam streets. The programme of the celebration was principally carried out in the schoolroom of the new structure, a very elegant and comfortable hall, which was filled by a large and most respectable audience of both sexes and of all ages, from eight to eighty. The meeting was presided over by William A. Booth, President of the Children's Aid Society, under whose auspices the building has been erected and the institution is generally sustained.

After a few introductory remarks by the President Mr. Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the society, read a "brief report," in which he paid everybody, including himself, several highly seasoned compliments, the best deserved of which, according to the unanimous vote of the most credible witnesses, the newsboys themselves, were honestly bestowed on the Superintendent and Matron of the institution, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor. Rev. Dr. Potter said he had come prepared to

talk to the boys, and not to such a grown-up audience as that before him. As it was, they were dience as that before him. As it was, they were all there for a common purpose, to say whatever might have been said by anybody elsewhere—that they had no doubt about the wisdom and economy with which the great work of the society had been done. There are a great many people who are doing the same sort of work, but its wisdom may be doubted; but this was one of the most timely, as it was the wisest, enterprise undertaken in the history of charity in the land. He feared that in New York we are in danger of encouraging namperism by the year danger of encouraging pauperism by the very weath that is being poured out for its suppression, and the Doctor then reproduced the indiscriminate charity from which the system of the Children's Aid Society wholly differed. He praised the Newsboys' Home because it admitted none who had homes of their own, for the most sacred institution on God's footstool is the home of the human charity from which the system of the Children's Aid Society wholly differed. He praised the Newsboys' Home because it admitted noae who had homes of their own, for the most sacred institution on God's footstool is the home of the human family. We must teach boys and men and women to help themselves, and we must teach them also that the sacredest piace in the world is the home of the family. The body of society is like the physical body in that there are unleastly spots for which the blood rushes, as it-sometimes does, to a man's bead and causes apoplexy. The surplus population of the country rushes into the great city and causes apoplexy there; and the only cure for that is to redistribute it, as this society is doing, by sending the uncared-for children to homes in the West. The most that the Doctor Knew about charity, he said, he had learned from the words and the works of Mr. Brace, whose future fame would be taken care of by the boys he had taken in and done for, each, of whom would kindly turn himself into a monument of Mr. Brace's virtues. The Doctor had great taith in newsboys whose general integrity he illustrated by an anecdote showing that a particular newsboy was much more honest than Dr. Potter's Christian suspicions of human nature generally had allowed him to believe; but, according to his own story, the Doctor's astonishment at the boy's honesity was as nothing compared with that newsboy's astonishment at the boy's honesity was as nothing compared with that newsboy's astonishment at the boy's honesity was as nothing compared with that newsboy's astonishment at the Doctor's generosity when the poor lad was rewarded and encouraged to continue in the narrow path of virtue by receiving the munificent gratuity of six cents from Dr. Potter's private lunos.

The venerable William Cullen Bryant was "remmed of a little story" of the poet Rogers, who kept a quantity of blanks to be sent out declining invitations to social and other parties. The blanks began with, "Pity me, for I am obliged to decline your

THE PUNERAL OF JUDGE DENT.

St. Louis, March 26, 1874. The remains of Judge Lewis Dent arrived here is afternoon and were taken to the residence of Colonel John C. Dent, where the funeral services were performed by the Rev. Edward Coan, assistwere performed by the Rev. Boward Coan, assistant rector of Trinity church. A large number of old citizens were in attendance, and the pallbearers were selected from among the boyhood companions of the deceased.

After a brief service the remains were conveyed to Bellefontaine Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of the friends of the late Judge.

IMITATING THE GUILLOTINE.

Bosron, March 26, 1874. At Sharon, Mass., yesterday, William Miller, aged thirty-four, a cabinetmaker, unmarried, had suspended in grooves, guillotine fashion, some feet above a block, on which he reclined his head. Several pounds of old from were attached to the soythe, which was caused to fall edge downward by pulling a cord. "Her was insane from noten. Ing of the brain.